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ment of the material. The present work is, as regards the selection of cases of a high order. In this respect, the only fault the reviewer would find with it is the inadequate representation of the conservative views as to Duress.

Faults have been charged to Mr. Thurston's work, but the reviewer would entirely misrepresent his opinion of the work if he did not close in terms of eulogy. It is a scholarly and lawyer-like piece of work. It is a mine of material which is excellent for teaching purposes, or for research, or for the practitioner's "search" if he knows how to use it. The profession is to be congratulated upon this contribution to its literature.

EDGAR N. DURFEE.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONTROL OF FOREIGN RELATIONS. By Edward S. Corwin, Ph.D., Professor of Politics, Princeton University. Princeton University Press. Princeton, 1917; pp. vi, 216.

In view of the interest which attaches at the present time to the control of foreign affairs, the present volume is to be welcomed as a summary of the principles and precedents governing the exercise of this important function of state in the United States.

The treatise falls into three parts. Of these the first and third include extended quotations, in the one case from the famous *Pacificus-Helvidius* controversy between Hamilton and Madison as to the constitutionality of the Neutrality Proclamation of 1793, and in the other from the *Spooner-Bacon* debate in the Senate as to the general control of foreign affairs. The second and most pretentious portion of the work is a statement, at once clear and concise, of the various precedents and discussions bearing upon the different aspects of the President's control over foreign relations,—his powers as to diplomatic intercourse, recognition of new states and governments, treaty-making, executive agreement, and "Presidential war-making". In the result, the author has satisfactorily fulfilled the two-fold object which he had in view,—to present in compact form the more important material pertinent to the subject and to state succinctly the conclusions arrived at in practice.

Exception must, however, be taken to the interpretation given to Madison's chief contention in the *Helvidius* papers. Thus (p. 28), Madison is accused of inconsistency in implying "that the 'executive power' with which the President is vested by the opening clause of Article II is not to be taken as bestowing other powers than those specifically mentioned in the rest of the article." This would appear a misconception. Madison is not concerned to combat the constitutional axiom that the grant of executive power to the President in Article II is general in its scope, but rather Hamilton's contention that the supplementary powers implied in the declaration of war and peace and in treaty-making are essentially executive, on the ground that both in theory and under the Constitution these powers are largely legislative in nature. This proposition is in no wise inconsistent with the view, advocated elsewhere by Madison, that the President has the power of removal, because it is in essence executive. And it is only fairness to recall the variance between Hamilton's contentions in this controversy and the views which he

had previously expounded in the *Federalist* as to the nature of the treaty-making power. (No. 75).

Further, it would seem questionable whether the writer's stricture upon Marshall's statement (p. 102) to the effect that Congress may prescribe the mode and devolve upon others than the Executive the whole execution of an extradition agreement, is warrantable in entirety, in view of Congressional legislation regulating the preliminaries to the surrender itself. Compare *Rice v. Ames*, 180 U. S., 371, 378. Of course in the absence of legislation the President is empowered.

It is also disappointing that the author has not stated his grounds for the interesting view (p. 105, n. 24), that the court had no jurisdiction in the *Appam Case*. The case cited, *Exchange v. McFaddon*, is distinguishable on at least two grounds,—first, that the ship libeled was a public vessel; second, that no question involving neutrality was before the court.

However, in general, the work can be recommended to the reader as a convenient summary of the "Constitutional Conventions" which have grown up, in the partial absence of judicial decisions, to determine the power of the President over foreign relations and the extent of related powers vested in other branches of the government.

HESSEL E. YNTEMA.

PARTY ORGANIZATION AND MACHINERY IN MICHIGAN SINCE 1890. By Arthur Chester Millspaugh. (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Series XXXV, No. 3. Pp. 189.)

The field of Michigan political history, though rich in possibilities, has not attracted many investigators. Dr. Millspaugh's excellent piece of research is therefore not only a valuable contribution to the special field, but will be welcomed generally by the students of history and political science. Though this study is confined to one state, the author believes "there is nothing so peculiar in the conditions and legislation of Michigan that its experience may not be accepted as fairly typical of the experience of many other States."

The book is divided into seven chapters and has a good index. In the introductory chapter the author deals briefly with the economic and social conditions underlying recent political development in Michigan, with the composition of political parties and the general features of party organization. This preliminary survey serves as a background for the more detailed account of party machinery in the succeeding chapters. In the concluding chapter the writer presents clearly the tendencies and developments in party organization and machinery. The table of contents is very brief, but the nature of the subject matter of each chapter is indicated by means of sub-topics in italics distributed through the book. There is no formal bibliography, but the numerous references in footnotes show that the author has made extensive use of the leading Detroit and Grand Rapids newspapers of correspondence and interviews with prominent men and of other material.

The timeliness of this thesis will undoubtedly cause it to appeal to a wide range of readers. Many of the leaders mentioned are at the present time